

## The News.

Every body asks, "what's the news?" We answer in brief that Pennsylvania is all right on the home vote, notwithstanding it looked unacceptably close yesterday. According to the best information we have received, she gives the Union ticket a majority of about 4,000 votes, which the soldiers will increase to 18,000 or over. In addition to this, we gain three members of Congress and probably four.

As for the gallant Buckeye State, God bless her, she rolls up 50,000 majority on the home vote against the Chicago platform, and gives us a gain of twelve Union Congressmen! How are you, Messrs. Pendleton and Vallandigham and Cox and the rest of you. Do you think there'll be much of a shower next November?

In Indiana, too, all is well. The gallant Morton is re-elected by over 20,000 majority, and that malicious traitor, Voorhees, is said to be beaten.

When this glorious news reaches our brave boys in Atlanta and around Richmond, such a shout will go up as will startle every rebel in the confederacy.

Think of it, a gain of forty-six members of Congress in two years!

## The Meeting Last Night.

There was a large and enthusiastic audience at Lapping's Hall last night, convened for the purpose of exchanging congratulations over the brilliant political victories just achieved for the union cause in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Prof. C. G. Williams of this city, occupied about an hour and a half in dissecting the carcass of that pitiable thing recently deceased, known as copperheadism, and made a running commentary for the benefit of the audience as he went along.

When "Charley" got through with his subject, the critic looked more lethargic than ever before, if such a thing be possible.

The interest of the speech was kept up throughout, and was well received and heartily applauded by the audience.

## The Smith and Sloan Discussions Postponed.

The joint discussions between Messrs. Smith and Sloan, the two rival candidates for Congress in this district, have been postponed in consequence of the illness of Mr. Sloan, who is afflicted with such extreme nervousness that he cannot be heard in common conversation, which wholly unfits him for public speaking.

The balance of the appointments at places as originally published will be fulfilled as soon as Mr. Sloan's health will permit.

Some of the friends.—The joint discussion between Messrs. Sloan and Smith are having a good effect for the union cause. At Cumber, where Smith confessed himself and his party to be in favor of paying the rebel debt, if by such means the Union could be restored, several intelligent democrats declared that they would not support any party that was in favor of such monstrous injustice as that. They will vote for Mr. Sloan. The working men of the free states are not quite ready to pay a few hundred millions of expense incurred by the aristocrats of the south, in the experiment of overturning the government on earth, and Mr. C. B. Smith had better fiddle on some other string.

The following appears in one of the letters of Sir Walter Scott:

"If a man of honor is unhappy enough to entertain opinions inconsistent with the service in which he finds himself, it is his duty to at once resign his commission; in acting otherwise he disgraces himself forever."

Had this been written recently, it would have been construed as a hint to General George B. McClellan, we fancy.

The Postmaster at Quincy, Ill., has telegraphed to the Post-office Department that the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, recently injured by a rebel raid, has been repaired, and the mails from the latter place have been received at his office, and the mails for the West forwarded. No mails have been lost going or coming.

How the Copperheads View it.—When Stanton's bulletin, announcing Sheridan's victories, was posted on the bulletin-board in Cincinnati, an incredulous Irishman was seen to shake his head and mutter, "It's a d-d lie, a d-d lie, a d-d lie to injure McClellan." That fairly reflects the feelings of the Copperheads.

After the defeat of Hardee at Jonesboro, a General officer rode up to Hood and asked: "What are we to do next?" The reply was: "Save our lives as we best can." In the face of this, however, the Copperheads are proclaiming this war a failure.

What is to become of the Copperheads.—At Jefferson the other day, Hon. I. C. Sloan, in reply to some of the taunts of George B. Smith, said that the copperheads were so low in the scale of humanity that they would be compelled to cut a trap door and come up into hell!

John Sherman, U. S. Senator from Ohio, has publicly expressed a preference for McClellan to Lincoln. He said at Sandusky: "If I were to select a man to make a bow to the ladies, I don't hesitate to say, that I should prefer McClellan to Old Abe."

Thomas Parsons, of Brookline, lately leader of the Democracy in the Massachusetts Legislature, has joined a Lincoln and Johnson club.

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the defeat of Early, says: "Lives are precious with us, and a few thousand tell heavily in the scale."

John Monissey, the pugilist, wants to bet \$100,000 that Lincoln will be re-elected. "No takers."

## Letter from the Eighth Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS 8th REG'T, W. T. L., ON BOARD U. S. S. "MUSKIEGEE," St. Louis, October 10, 1864.

Editors Gazette.—The regiment arrived here yesterday with the division of Gen. Mower. The men are being clothed and fed to-day, and we start for Jefferson City to-night. We go by the river, but I am afraid we are too late for old Price, but if we get at him there will not be a grease spot left of the old fox.

I suppose we will have to chase him about three hundred miles south, probably we will turn up next on the White river again. Below find an article taken from the columns of the Daily St. Louis Union, Oct. 10, giving a short but very true account of our march from Brownsville, Arkansas, to Cape Girardeau, Mo.

THE MARCH OF GEN. MOWER'S DIVISION TO CAPE GIRARDEAU.—THE ARRIVAL AT ST. LOUIS.—A RECENT DAY AT THE RIVER.—Yesterday was an exciting and interesting day at the river, caused by the arrival of Gen. Mower's division of Gen. A. P. Smith's corps. These hardy veterans and heroes of many a hard fought battle, or what is still more trying, the survivors of a march that could be tracked by bloody footprints, dead mules and broken wagons, were really an object of interest. Heroes of the late battles of Coldwater, Grand Ecore and Red River, these men were started out after Price from Brownsville, Arkansas, while the first division, commanded by Gen. Smith in person, were expected to meet Price in Missouri, and hurl him back only to meet a fiercer onset from the hardy veterans of Mower's division. But "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley," and in this case General Price avoided both divisions, and marched toward Jefferson City.

Leaving Brownsville Sept. 17th, after being furnished with ten days' rations, General Mower's division started for Ironton. It might be stated here that the quantity of rations were not only totally inadequate, but that the hard track was found to be full of worms. But we will not blame General Steele for this, but his rascally quartermasters. The route lay up the west side of the White River, and after passing through Austin and Searcy, the division crossed that river at McGuire's Ford, then up on the east side of the Black river from Elgin, camping near the St. Francis river, on the 2d inst., on the 3d, they crossed Hovey, and camped near Buchanan on the 4th, they reached Dallas, and on the 5th, they reached the whole division reached Cape Girardeau, the ambulances loaded down with barefooted men. On the route the men and animals suffered severely, and four hundred mules perished on the road. The men were nearly starved, and half of them were buried. The country through which they passed had been stripped by Price. The people along the line of the route were so ignorant that they couldn't tell what country they reside in. On arriving here the men were clothed and the cavalry horses shod, and the division is now ready to be launched like a thunderbolt on Price's retreating army. Success attend them.

## The Late Battle in Mobile Bay.

The London Times of Sept. 17, in summing up the results of Admiral Farragut's late victory, says:

"We think the reader will admit that this is a most extraordinary battle, and perhaps the most wonderful part of it is the comparative impunity with which it appears that wooden ships can still engage an iron clad. It is obvious to anyone that the result might have been different if the Tennessee had used shells instead of rilled bolts, which merely cut clean holes through their sides, but it is also clear that 'ramming' cannot be tried, as it was in Hampton Roads, if ships can only move as to elude the ram. What destroyed the Congress and Cumberland was that they were mere sailing vessels, while those which engaged the Tennessee, by aid of their screws, escaped fatal damage, and at last, being fourteen to one, actually beat their great antagonist at his own proper game. In fact, the Tennessee was literally hustled into surrender. Her crew were knocked off their feet every five minutes, and were no longer fit for fighting, though their ship was not substantially injured. Finally, what are we to think either of Confederate plating, or Federal guns, when such enormous pieces fail to produce any effect on armor at ranges measured, not by yards, but by feet or even miles? These are questions which will be asked with considerable interest, and the battle in Mobile Bay will, perhaps, add one more lesson to those which we have received from the American war."

The London Times thinks Sherman has shown generalship superior to Grant in this summer's campaign. It says:

It is by contrasting Sherman's operations with those of Grant that the generalship of the former commander will be shown to the greatest advantage. Grant ventured upon all the enterprises which Sherman circumspectly declined. He threw himself headlong upon his adversary's lines and never attempted to turn a position till he had lost an army in assaulting it. His first instinct was to fight; it was only as a last recourse that he maneuvered. Just at this moment he is trying an operation very similar in appearance to that of Sherman before Atlanta. He has got below Richmond, and has seized a portion of the railroad which runs into Richmond through Petersburg.

Felt Slighted.—Captain Hoff, of the Soldiers' Rest at Alexandria, tells a good story respecting a colored man who applied to him a few days ago for employment. He being an able-bodied fellow, the Captain asked him why he did not enlist. "Well, Captain," he replied, "I jess as if go an' fight as not, if dey would treat us same as dey do white folks." The Captain assured him that the Government was disposed to treat the colored troops with perfect fairness. "Den why don't dey draft us?" exclaimed he. "Day don't draft us in Alexandria. Day oughter draft us same as white folks."

"Lives are precious with us now," is a sentence of Jeff. Davis' speech, a few days ago, at Salisbury, North Carolina. If the Southern people agree with him, they would do well to make peace and save their lives.

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## Senator Howe on the Freedom of the Press.

At Darlington the other day, a joint political discussion was held between Senator T. O. Howe and ex-Governor Salomon, on the one side, and Hon. George B. Smith and Judge Orton, on the other. Senator Howe gave George B. a turn in this way:

In reply to Mr. Smith's complaint of a suppression of the freedom of the press, and of speech, he read an article from the Lincoln Democrat which declared Mr. Lincoln a tyrant, a traitor to his country and a murderer, stating that the blood of every man who had been killed during the war rested upon his head, and that the only hope of the nation, in case of his reelection, rested upon the hope that the assassin's dagger might find its way to his heart! The speaker then turned to Mr. Smith and said there was less danger of a destruction of our government by the rebels in arms than from such "freedom of the press," and from such speakers as Mr. Smith, who openly declared that if his party was defeated at the polls they would go up a rebellion in the North. The Judge's castigation was severe and Geo. B. Smith, who retired from the stand amid the cheers of both Union men and Democrats for Senator Howe and Lincoln and Johnson. So far as the Union men were concerned, the discussion was highly satisfactory.

EX-SECRETARY OF WAR CAMERON, in a speech in Philadelphia, on Saturday night last is reported in the North American and United States Gazette to have used the following language:

"The country at this time can get no man to do better than Abraham Lincoln. He has done well, and we should incur no risk of a change. [Applause.] As the war progresses we are the better enabled to speak from experience, and the speaker was free to say that the President was too sagacious not to take notice of the signs of the times, that when he is re-elected, he will probably call around him new advisers, who will give him the required support and bring the rebellion to a speedy close, and secure a lasting, honorable peace. [Tremendous and long continued applause.] There is every reason to believe that, with the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, the war will end. [Renewed applause.] This is the feeling in the State, and with this feeling we renew our efforts, and that he will be triumphantly elected there cannot be a single doubt. [Great applause.]"

## A Strong Indorsement of a Valuable and Popular Medicine.

To Wm. Booth, General Western Agent for Dr. A. Strickland, and Co.—I hereby certify that I have been afflicted with piles for the last eight years. I have tried all the remedies that I could think of, or that have been recommended to me, but have received no relief from any until I tried the bottle of "Strickland's Pile Remedy," you recommended to me. I can truly say that it entirely cured me. My brother, Mr. Chas. L. Glass, was completely paralyzed by this distressing complaint, and sent home from the army, being unable to do duty. He was entirely cured by the remainder of the bottle unused by me.

H. B. GLASS.

Chas. L. GLASS.

[The above remedy is sold by all the druggists in this city. Oct 8th/64]

## MARRIED.

On the morning of the 13th inst., at the house of the bride's father, the Rev. E. Miller, MR. C. A. DILL and MISS B. J. MARR, all of this city.

## DIED.

At Hanover, Wis., July 24th, 1864, of typhoid fever, CARLOS O. MOHRMAN, of Hartford, Wis., in the 29th year of his age.

The circumstances connected with the death of young Morgan, were peculiarly sad and afflictive to the family and friends. A member of Company E, Fifth Iowa Regiment, he had faithfully served out his time of enlistment, in the service of his country and was relieved from duty on the 13th of July and while waiting to be mustered out, sickened and died through three long years of severe and rigorous campaigning in the Southwest, he had faced death hundreds of times in the perilous gloom of the well-fought battle field, only to surrender at last to that enemy whose strategy we can neither tell nor avoid. He was a young man whose spotless life and correct moral principles were too firmly fixed to be shaken by the corrupting influences and demoralization of camp life, and he died as he had lived, an example of Christian manliness and honor eminently worthy of the imitation of those he has left behind.

## Miscellaneous.

J. A. WEBB & CO.,

Are Now Receiving

LARGE ADDITIONS

to their stock of

Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks,

Solid Silver Ware, &c.

Also a large assortment of

REVOLVERS!

Our assortment of Fine Goods was never better.

Call and See for Yourself!

J. A. WEBB & CO.,

Lapping's Corner,

255 North 1st St.

VARNISHES—Very superior Turpentine Varnishes, greatly improved by use, for sale at the PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

TOILET ARTICLES BRUSHES.—Combs, Port Monies, Wallets, Pocket knives, &c. A good assortment at the PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

BAROMETER INK STANDS.—Another large lot of these received at the PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

TAMARINDS—Fresh and nice at the PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

REMOVAL—DR. HALE has removed his Throat and Lung Institute to the corner of Third and Olive Streets, near the old building.

BEAUTIFUL STYLES LADIES' DRESSING—At the PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

MACARONI AND VERMICELLI, PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

### RAIL-ROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & Northwestern.  
From Chicago, 2:10 P. M. To St. Louis, 4:50 P. M.  
From St. Louis, 8:00 P. M. To Chicago, 12:30 A. M.  
Night passenger, 12:30 A. M.

St. Louis & Pacific du Chien.  
From St. Louis, 3:10 P. M. To Chicago, 6:00 P. M.  
From Chicago, 1:00 P. M. To St. Louis, 4:00 P. M.  
From St. Louis, 8:00 P. M. To Chicago, 12:30 A. M.

Arrival and Departure  
of the mail, at the Janesville Post Office, on and after May 10th, 1864:

Chicago, through, 2:10 a.m. To St. Louis, 4:50 a.m.  
Chicago and St. Louis, 2:10 p.m. To St. Louis, 4:50 p.m.  
St. Louis and Chicago, 8:00 p.m. To Chicago, 12:30 a.m.

Overland mail from Milwaukee arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a.m.

Overland mail to Chicago arrives Tuesday and Friday at 11:00 a.m. Departs Tuesday and Friday at 1:00 p.m.

Overland mail to St. Louis arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1:00 p.m. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3:00 p.m.

Office hours from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays from 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. J. M. BURGES, P. M.

### CODEY FOR NOVEMBER.—Leavitt & Dearborn has it for sale. Call and get a copy.

WE HAVE seen some very neat specimens of crocheted embroidery by Mrs. M. A. Batchelder. See her advertisement in today's paper.

GREAT REDUCTION.—It has not escaped the attention of our readers that Messrs. Echlin & Fouts advertise to sell clothing of all kinds at a great reduction from the prices that have been ruling in the market. They have a large stock from which to select.

PICKLES FOR THE SOLDIERS.—All the ladies in Janesville that possibly can, are requested to come to the basement of O. K. Bennett's store on Main Street, to-morrow, with chopping knives and trays, for the purpose of making "pickles" for the soldiers. Come all.

STILL REPORTING.—The Provost Marshal's office is still thronged with drafted men, who are called upon to report here. Some have the verdict—"physical disability"—pronounced upon them, and go on their way rejoicing; others are rejected for temporary disability; while still another class are invited to don the cerulean clothes of our painstaking Uncle Samuel, or produce a substitute. The latter articles are bringing a rather good price, ranging from \$500.00 to \$800.00.

### SOUTHERN WISCONSIN UNION MEETING.

To be held at Janesville on Wednesday, the 26th day of October, 1864.

The presidents of the Union League and Union Clubs of the several towns and cities in Rock County are requested to make immediate arrangements to attend the mass meeting, to be held in the city of Janesville on Wednesday, the 23d inst.

The committee of arrangements suggested that for the purpose of securing concert of action on the part of the towns and cities that they should immediately confer with A. A. Jackson, Esq., of this city, in regard to the completion of the full arrangements for a large and enthusiastic Union demonstration on that day.

It is expected that every town and city will be represented by a procession with flags, banners, mottoes and symbols of agricultural and mechanical occupations, for recollect that "Honest Old Abe" was a plowboy; and that that brave old Union man, Anly John's, was a "Tailor."

Our Union friends of Walworth, Green, Dane and Jefferson and other counties are especially invited to take measures to be fully represented at the meeting. For, as the coming election is the most important ever held, let us make this the grandest demonstration ever held in the State of Wisconsin.

Governor Bronght of Ohio, Governor Morton of Indiana, Schuyler Colfax and Major General John A. Logan and other distinguished speakers in our own State have been invited and are expected to be present on the occasion.

Fellow Citizens, it is unnecessary to remind you of the vast issues that are pending in this present contest—nothing less than the life or death of this nation. Our brave armies in the field are looking to us to do our duty at home at the ballot-box.

For every ballot given by us for the Union cause is equal to a bullet sent into the ranks of our enemies by the brave boys in the field.

R. B. TRENT, J. M. BRONGHT, H. RICHARDSON, S. HOLDREGE JR., WILLARD MERRILL, A. A. JACKSON, G. S. STRASBURGER, Isaac Rogers, Executive Committee.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, nominated for Congress in one of the New York city districts, has a bolding candidate running against him under the auspices of Simon Draper. It is believed, however, that the party will take means to get the better out of the way, in which case Raymond is pretty certain of election.

Ir McClellan thinks the victorious party ought to stop the war, why don't he take these emblems of war from his shoulders? And why don't he quit drawing twenty dollars a day from the treasury, which he says Lincoln's Administration have got into such an awful state?

Two good second hand pianos for sale cheap at Darlin's music store, Myer's Block. Oct. 13th/64.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

### THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The October Elections!

Pennsylvania is Close but Safe on the Home Vote!

THE SOLDIERS WILL MAKE ALL RIGHT

A Union Triumph in Ohio!

The Buckeye State in a Blaze of Glory!

12 Members of Congress Gained!

INDIANA IS ALL RIGHT!

STANTON'S OFFICIAL BULLETIN!

GEN SHERIDAN SENDS GREETING

FROM GEN'L GRANT'S ARMY.

Deserters Constantly Coming In!

### THE ELECTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 3 p. m.—At the Republican headquarters they claim the state by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority.

HARRISBURG, October 12.—It is believed that the Republicans have carried the state by most 2,000 majority on the home vote. We have certainly 15 Union Congressmen, a gain of four. The legislature is largely Union.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 12.—Special to the Post and Tribune. The Union state ticket is elected by 1,500 to 2,000 majority. Six Union members of Congress is elected certain.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.—The chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee claims from the returns received by him from 30 counties, a democratic gain of 12,715.

The political authorities are in doubt about the result, but estimate a majority of about 5,000 on either side on the home vote.

Dawson, democrat for Congress, has over 1,500 majority in Westernland Schuyler gives Stouss, Republican for Congress 1,725 majority, Republican gain of 345.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 12.—Union men are every where jubilant. The victory in Indiana is really stunning to Copperheads, and nothing has been more so next to the election of Morton than the defeat of Voorhees.

Ohio elects 17 Congressmen, certain. Clinton White, one of the bitterest Copperheads, is beaten by 1,500 on the home vote.

The Union majority in the State on the home vote will be near 40,000. Official returns show that 42,115 men have gone into the army from Ohio since October 23, 1863, exclusive of colored recruits and alien soldiers. This does not include the draft of June and July, nor the draft now in progress. This accounts mainly for the falling off in the Union vote, but a great many people were not particular to vote because of their confidence in the Union leader.

The Enquirer and Statesman are gloomy over the result, and growl at shoddy and all that sort of thing.

Ben. Eggleston, our Union Congressman, elected over Gov. Pugh by 1,700, was elected to-night and a grand time was had. A great Union jubilee at Lexington was held to-night over yesterday's victory.

Kentuckians say they will carry the State for Lincoln sure.

COLUMBUS, O., Wednesday, Oct. 12.—Ohio has gone Union by no less than 45,000 majority on the home vote. We have 16 Congressmen certain, and probably 17, out of 19. In two districts the soldiers' vote saves us.

Cox is beaten by over 2,000 on the home vote, carrying but one county of his district.

The Union vote is not full in our strongest counties.

Ohio is good for fifty thousand on the home vote for Lincoln. The soldiers vote almost unanimously, so far as heard from, for the Union ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864. The election returns from the State come in very slowly. Those which have come in lately show that the returns received last night were very unreliable. The Copperheads seem to have had too much of a hand in making up the figures.

In one district where the Copperhead majority was reported last night at 300 it turns out to-day that there is a Union majority of 25.

The belief is that the State has gone Union by about 5,000 majority on the home vote. We have gained at least three Congressmen, and complete returns may give us from the soldiers' votes a Union majority in the State of about 15,000.

New York, Oct. 13.—The Tribune says on the Pennsylvania elections that there is a prospect of a small Union majority in the home vote, but it may be the other way. The Herald does not make any claim to the State whatever. It has a dispatch from Philadelphia, Oct. 12th, which says the Democrats have certainly carried the State by from six to ten thousand majority on the home vote.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—We have undoubtedly 4,000 majority on the home vote. Estimated soldiers' vote 16,000 majority. We have made a clear gain of three members of Congress, and have a large majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and a majority in both branches of the City Council, heretofore against us. We will carry the State high and dry in November. The spirit of the McClellanites is "dead broke."

Petersburg, Oct. 12.—Returns are too incomplete for figures. The popular vote is close. We have a Congressional gain of from three to five.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 12.—We elect eight Union Congressmen certain, and probably nine. Cooperhead Voorhees, in the Seventh District, gives it up. Thirty-one counties give a Union majority of 23,000.

CLEVELAND, October 12.—This State is in a blaze of glory over the great Union victory. We gain twelve members of Congress. The Union majority in the State is not less than 40,000, and the soldiers will bring it up mightily.

## FROM MEXICO.

New York, Oct. 12.—By the steamer Eagle we have Havana dates of the 8th. City of Mexico dates of the 20th, and Vera Cruz of the 1st had been received, bringing the incredible report



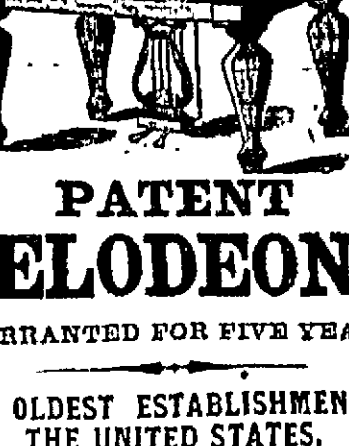




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Employing 200 Men, and finishing 80 Instruments per week.

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Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will best in mind that we are the Patented and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold

**THIRTY THOUSAND!**

These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the highest estimation in which they are held. At all industrial exhibitions, they have invariably been

**AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM!**

whenever exhibiting in competition with others. We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture, is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.

27- All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or by dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and absolutely require no repair before the expiration of five years from the date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

**CAUTION.**

We daily see advertisements of some new road instrument, with strange name, purporting to be superior to Melodeons and School Organs. A new exterior and new name, and without notice, we have been deceived. We will here in mind that all *Real* instruments, now manufactured in the United States and Canada, are, or were, of our own. We cannot be without infringing our patents, copies of our own.

27- Agents for the sale of our Melodeons can be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada. Address either

**GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,  
Buffalo, N. Y.**

**OR**  
**GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,  
43 Lako Street, Chicago, Ill.**

27- ON SALE IN JANEVILLE BY  
J. L. DARLING.

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**NEW MUSIC AT**

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No. 2 Myers Block, East side of Main St.,  
Janesville, Wis.

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Harpicordiums and Melodeons,  
[from the best manufacture. Also  
Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Fyfis and all  
other Musical Instruments  
of the best manufacturers. Of

**SHEET MUSIC**  
we have a fresh supply from the press. Particular  
attention paid to

**Tuning Pianos and Melodeons.**  
and all other musical instruments. "He who has no  
music in his soul is fit for stones and iron, and no  
of the accounts of the firm, necessary, and we are  
of not superior one where neither the late nor the early  
is heard."

**Leave Your Orders at No. 2, Myers  
Block.**  
J. L. DARLING.

---

**REMOVAL!**  
**WILSON'S MUSIC STORE,**  
removed to the store opposite Myers Block, two doors  
west of the Post office, where there may be found a  
good assortment of

**Pianos, Melodians and American  
ORGANS!**  
also all the latest popular publications of  
**SHEET MUSIC.**  
Including a very great variety of Patriotic Songs. We  
keep a large assortment of  
**Musical Merchandise and Instruction  
Books.**

**GOTTSCHALK ON "KNABE."**  
[Translated from the French]  
After having played on the Piano of Meurs, Knab,  
& Co. it is impossible not to bear testimony to the  
qualities, which have acquired for them the eminent  
reputation which they enjoy. The Piano of that  
manufacture, on which I have played, are exceedingly  
remarkable for their qualities. The tone is powerful  
without harshness, and the upper notes sweet, clear  
and harmoniously mellow (where suitable), and I do  
not hesitate to express in regard to these instruments im  
mediate satisfaction and to declare that they are equal  
to no other in the best manufactured in Europe or  
this country by the most celebrated makers.  
(Signed)  
D. D. WILSON, Janesville, Wis.

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**NEW GOODS!**  
OPENING OF  
**Fall & Winter Millinery**  
ON  
**TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th.**  
MISS. BEALE has returned from New York and has  
now ready a beautiful assortment of Millinery Goods  
of all kinds,  
Purchased since the Fall in Gold  
27- Ladies and Children's Huts, also a beautiful as  
sortment of Zephyr and varied Goods. 27-2641414

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**BANK NOTICE.**  
ROCK COUNTY BANK,  
JANESVILLE, October 28th, 1861.  
On and after Monday 10th, all checks on this Bank  
and all Certificates of Deposit, issued by this Bank  
will be paid in full legal tender notes, and the notes  
of the Bank, and for the present in small sums the  
notes of the National Bank. J. B. CROSBY.  
Oct28law14142. Lehigh.

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**DISSOLUTION**—The firm of Bon  
nett, Casaday & Olthoff has this day been dis  
solved by mutual consent. This renders a settlement  
of the accounts of the firm necessary, and we trust our  
friends will give them their immediate attention; the  
same of Casaday will continue. We business at the  
same office.  
Dated Sept. 1, 1864  
JOHN R. BENNETT,  
J. B. CASADAY,  
CHARLES E. OLTHOFF.



NATIONAL-UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,  
**ANDREW JOHNSON,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.  
**W. W. FIELD,** **H. L. BLOOD.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS.  
1st—**GEO. C. NORTHRUP,**  
2nd—**JONATHAN BOWMAN,**  
3rd—**ALLEN WORDEN,**  
4th—**HENRY J. TURNER,**  
5th—**HENRY F. BELTZ,**  
6th—**A. S. M'DILL.**

FOR CONGRESS,  
2nd District—**J. C. SLOAN.**

FOR SENATOR,  
17th Dist.—**W. A. LAWRENCE.**

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,  
1st Dist.—**DANIEL JOHNSON,**  
2nd Dist.—**E. P. KING,**  
3rd Dist.—**JOHN S. CASSIDAY,**  
4th Dist.—**DANIEL MOWE.**

Union Republican County Nominations.  
For Sheriff—**THOMAS BARRE,**  
Register of Deeds—**C. K. KELER,**  
County Treasurer—**SAMUEL HOLDREDD,**  
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors—**S. L. JAMES,**  
Clerk of the Circuit Court—**LIVY ALDEN,**  
District Attorney—**JOHN R. HENNETT,**  
County Surveyor—**S. D. LOCKER,**  
Coroner—**S. C. BURNHAM.**

LETTER FROM GENERAL BUTLER.

A Military and Political Campaign.  
A Word to Loyal Democrats.

The following able and instructive letter from General Butler, on the political questions of the hour, is recommended to the attention of Democrats who love the Union:

My DEAR CAMERON: You will deem me a most remiss correspondent. If you had been enabled to come here you would have found much of interest in answer to the question: "What of the rebellion from your point of view?"

We have been lying in front of Lee's army now for four months, which have been by no means spent in vain. From the examination of thousands of prisoners and deserters, and articles in Southern newspapers, I am certain that these have been months of depletion to the Southern army; that the whole arms-bearing population of the States within the rebel lines have been exhausted in the effort to recruit their forces, and the capability if not the will, to resistance is fast dwindling away.

The Confederate Congress, in December last, passed an act, the first section of which is in these words: "The Congress of the Confederate States do enact that all white residents of the Confederate States be and are to be in the service of the Confederate States."

The act then provides how farmers, mechanics and others may be detailed by the military authority to raise the provisions and do the work for the army in the field.

What would our Democratic friends, who are so blagant over "Lincoln's tyranny," say to such a draft as that on our side? I would like to see Governor Seymour's mild protest against it. I would not like to hear Voorhees' denunciations of it, for they would be vulgar.

Now, when I read in the Richmond papers clamorous calls that the detailed men shall be all put into the ranks, how can I doubt the intense testimony of prisoners, that the rebel means as to men are at an end.

Never having been a convert to the theory that the provision at the South would be readily exhausted, I have not placed much reliance upon that result. Yet it is certain that the means of transporting those provisions from point to point by rail have given out, and the railroads are becoming so crippled in their equipment, that it is impossible for them to furnish the movement of men and supplies necessary to the extensive military operations required to meet our forces.

Add to this the concurrent testimony of prisoners, deserters and refugees, that the rank and file of their armies are in the confident expectation and belief in the promise of their leaders, that this will be the last campaign that they will be required to fight.

It will be well for loyal men of the North to see to it that their treason does not end in the way proposed by the Southern leaders, aided by the election of General McClellan and the Chicago platform.

Here is the only danger, if danger existed at all. Therefore, whatever may have been or may be the preferences of any man as to any person for the Chief Executive of the nation or dissatisfaction with the course of the Government upon matters of mere administration—yes, even in the important points of administrative policy, as laid down in the platform, or overshadowed in its aims—it seems to me the duty of every loyal man to support the election of Lincoln and Johnson.

The question now before the people is not as to the soundness or fitness of Mr. Lincoln or General McClellan for the Presidency. Admit that neither or either or the other is of himself the best man for the place. No other result is possible. We are then, entitled to the class of political ideas which each represents; and what is still more important, to the men and their affiliations by whom each will be surrounded, and controlled in fact, and by whom his administration will be shaped in the event of election. Can it be that any true man, especially any Andrew Jackson Democrat, can desire this government put into the hands of the Messrs. Vallandigham, Woods, Seymour, Pendleton, Long, Harris, Voorhees, and their surroundings, North and South? Let us see what their platform and their candidates mean: The war is to be carried on as it is, or not; then a disgraceful and dishonorable peace, which will be by no means the result. Or, if carried on, then all platform and candidates are pledged to the disbandment of two hundred thousand or serving the army, their plans to be supplied either by volunteers, at an expense of hundreds of millions in bounties, or by a draft, which is the great ground of complaint by the opponents of the Government.

Now, more, if either the Chicago platform, or McClellan's acceptance means anything, these negroes are to be returned to their masters, to fight or labor on the

other side. Does any one doubt, if returned to their masters, they would be at once sent into the rebel lines, where, upon such property has any real value? Upon the theory of the Chicago platform, and McClellan's constitutional rights of States, I think it would be to exhaust the resources of statesmanship, to show why these men should not be returned to their former masters, as, indeed, was the practice in Gen. McClellan's army.

Still further, does not Gen. McClellan, in his letter to platform, promise new constitutional guarantees to the rights of the South?

Is it right that all these concessions are to be forced from the North by secession and the point of the bayonet? That which specially affects the minds of the old and true democracy of the country in the Baltimore platform is its declaration as to slavery. In the view of take of this question, it seems unfortunate that such a declaration was made, as it proves a stumbling block to many.

Why not treat the slavery question according to the fact that slavery dies and is buried wherever our armies march? No political action can aid, no resolutions of conventions can hinder that result. The war if prosecuted to the end, will accomplish all that the most ardent anti-slavery man can desire, so that if the war goes on to the bitter end for the restoration of the Union, then slavery is no more, and all the declarations that the war shall or shall not be carried on for the extinction of slavery are futile and worse than useless. The war will extinguish slavery whether we wish it or not. Nay, it has extinguished slavery by rendering the slave worthless. In Charleston, to-day, a negro can be bought for \$3,000 in Confederate money, which sells for \$80 dollars for one in gold, making the value of the negro \$300. And this too, with cotton at \$1.75 per pound in New York. Before the war the same negro would bring \$1,000 in gold, with cotton at 12 cents in New York.

Some different system of labor must be devised for the Southern country in the future, and peace upon any terms, even the acknowledgment of the Confederacy, cannot prevent it. If I am right in this view of the subject—and upon this conviction I have acted since I saw the fact in 1862—then what is there in the Baltimore platform to which any true, loyal, Democratic who loves his country, and is determined to fight, if need be, for its integrity and honor, can object. I see nothing. But in the changes so rapid in administrative policy made in this war, no one will tie himself to any party or party platform.

I have but one article in my political creed at the present time. I am for a sharp, thorough and decisive prosecution of the war until the secession of the Union is acknowledged, and its laws obeyed upon every foot of soil ever within the boundaries of the United States.

Believe me truly yours,  
**BENJ. F. BUTLER.**

Letter from Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Sept. 20.  
No general change in the disposition of the forces has been made of late. Nothing in the movements of the army at the extreme front that would be of interest. As is usual during a rest, movements have been prophesied, but as yet nothing has occurred. Meanwhile the army is not idle, but the days are well spent, as will be demonstrated when the forces are again marshaled for an advance. The Quartermaster's Department have done their work well, as the clean uniforms of the soldiers attest. The Commissaries are supplying the army with the best of rations, and the hospitals are just now of but little use. Furloughs are being granted in such numbers as the limited railroad facilities will permit of.

REVIEWS.  
The drill hours have been well spent, and in the marching and show of a review, the old and disciplined veterans move as though taught but drilling had been done for the last six months. Gen. Wood's division of the 4th Army Corps was reviewed on the 27th, by Major General Stanley, and did full credit to their gallant and efficient commander. The General has not, as yet, recovered from his wound so as to be able to mount his horse, but was placed in a carriage and hauled to the parade ground. Seated in this carriage, he watched with just pride each movement as it marched by. Reviews have been held in other portions of the army with equal credit to all concerned.

THE REBEL ARMY.  
The most reliable information that can be gained from scouts, refugees, and deserters places the rebel army at Jonesboro and McDonough. With their pickets well extended to the north, the army is reported to be in bad condition. The rebels are not as good as they have been, and the spirit of the army is not at all encouraging to their commanders. They see nothing in the operations of their several armies to give them any encouragement, and thought the quiet of General Sherman's army is attributed by their leaders to the want of supplies and the wish to carry on a campaign, they can see in it but a sure preparation for another long and successful campaign.

They see in the apparently quiet camp of our army, a reorganization of the armies, and they know full well that the long trains of cars that come rolling through Northern Georgia, carry in them stores and munitions of war in abundance. This they are assured of by their friends, who have been sent from Atlanta to find homes in more suitable company. They know, too, that the gradual accessions to the ranks of this army, are swelling its numbers, while their own are gradually becoming less. In all, then, that makes an army formidable they know that General Sherman's is growing just in proportion as they are evacuating of Atlanta their supplies from Alabama have been teamed from West Point. They are now taking the spare iron from the Macon road and other roads, and building a railroad from Griffin (a point midway between Atlanta and Macon), to West Point. This new feature in their operations has given rise to the report that Hood was transferring his army, or at least a portion of it, from Georgia to Alabama, to co-operate with General Wheeler in his efforts to destroy our line of communications. This resolve it is claimed, was decided on by Jeff Davis in his recent visit to that army, and it is further asserted that Beauregard has been given the command of the army, and instructed with that plan of campaign. These are followers, but are from reliable sources, and are credited by some of the ablest men in the army.

The move it is true, is a desperate one, but their situation demands desperate remedies. They dare not remain idle, and permit this army to dwindle away by desertion or grow despondent in careful review of their case. An army, in camp, always more or less dissatisfied; in the field, always in better spirits.

Active operations being determined on, the movement into Alabama is really not the most desperate they might make. They cannot move directly upon General Sherman's army, for that would be madness. They cannot operate in the East, for that would throw their armies into a country already so over-populated as to

afford no extra stores. In Alabama there would be success. By a sudden movement to the Northern part of that State, they might succeed in playing such a hold on the railroads, that a campaign in that country might be forced on General Sherman, which, to say the least of it, would be very unsatisfactory. Their supplies could be gathered from Alabama as from Georgia, and even though they should be worsted in their efforts, they would have indicated a corresponding loss upon us in this, that they had rendered useless the country and advantages gained from a long and laborious campaign.

On the other hand, General Sherman might make it their last effort. It may be that this movement contemplated by them, is all he desires.

He could leave a garrison in Atlanta, and with his army operating nearer his true base, be able to inflict on them a final blow. These speculations, before they are spread before your readers, may be proved to have been well founded, and the movement now deemed probable, may be already in progress. Certain it is that something of a struggle is in progress with the rebels, and at any time the battle storm may break out anew in all its fury. From the past glorious record of this grand army and its commander, the country may well be assured that it is ready to meet the storm, from whatever direction it may come, and through quiet in its thousand camps to-day, it needs but the blast of the bugle to call it to arms, and into the "forward" to be sounded to lead it to new victories.

THE REAR.

From the rear the news is looked for anxiously. The withdrawal of Gen. A. J. Smith's forces from the scene of their late successful operations has given Forrest nothing to do, and he has accordingly with the greater part of his force, joined with Wheeler, and is now, under his guidance, operating between Huntsville and Nashville. The road between Pulaski and Huntsville, including the bridge over Elk River, has been thoroughly destroyed, and at least thirty days will be required to repair it. General Steedman being absent on leave, the command of the District of the South was given to General J. E. Smith. Forces were sent from this place, and with those at Chattanooga, and other places in the district, have been in pursuit. Wheeler has not as yet been able to injure the road from Chattanooga to Nashville; but his forces, being on the triangle formed by the two roads, have succeeded in stopping the trains. On the last the surrender of Huntsville was demanded, but success having reached the garrison in the shape of some of the veterans of "S" division, it was promptly refused, and no attempt was made by the "wily" raider to test their strength. Forrest, with other forces, has been operating in the vicinity of Columbus and Franklin, but has accomplished little toward the destruction of the roads north of those points. In the meantime, forces are accumulating about them in sufficient numbers to warrant the conclusion that they will soon be driven off, and it is reasonable to suppose with loss.

General Steedman has returned and assumed command of his district. General Rosecrans and Milroy, from the north, with Gen. Sherman from the south, both with an adequate force, and under the direction of a prominent and able General, must certainly effect the desired result. The first train from Chattanooga was run through by the army, and highly deserving officer—Col. Geo. F. Buell, of the 33rd Indiana, and commander of the pontoon train attached to Gen. Thomas' army. With 150 men on foot cars, barricaded with iron rails and ties, he ran through without hindrance. It would be well enough if Col. Buell could be omnipresent, especially on such occasions, when a competent mind is wanting in the railroad office.

The attempt of Gen. Wheeler, then, unless promptly supported by the whole, or greater part of the rebel army in Georgia, must result in nothing more decisive than has already been described. As it is it will prove quite a drawback to Gen. Sherman, and may result more seriously than a formidable movement in his front could possibly do.

POLITICS.

In the army are rather a one-sided affair. It is useless to deny that there are many McClellan men in the army, and so many too, among the best we have. To say that only shrinks and cowards hold such views, is unjust to many who may have proven themselves brave and efficient on some of the bloodiest fields of this glorious campaign. These men are honest in their views, and it is gratifying to know that they are prompted by no such motives as have characterized many of their allies in civil life. It is encouraging to know, too, that they are few in number, and cannot affect materially the result. The country will have no reason to be ashamed of the record this army will make at the polls in October and November.—OCEAN.—Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

GEN. EWING who repulsed the attack of Price at Pilot Knob, is well known to many of our readers, as he was a student at Brown University from 1852 to 1854. He is a son of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio. He was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, about the time the war broke out. He is a young man of high character and superior abilities. His brother, Brigadier General Hugh Ewing, has been conspicuous in the campaigns in West Virginia, and in the Mississippi Valley, and is now in command in Western Kentucky.—Providence Journal.

General Dix puts it in few words and well, thus:  
It has been my conviction from the first, that there could be no peace until the rebel armies were dispersed, and the leaders of the rebellion expelled from the country. [Loud cheers.] I believe that the cessation of hostilities would lead to a recognition of the Confederacy; and I need not tell you that I never could assent to an armistice of which the Chicago platform is the basis. [Renewed cheering and applause.] I have faith only in a steady, unceasing, unremitting prosecution of the war. [Great applause.]

PETROLEUM.—The petroleum produced in the State of Pennsylvania was sold at the wells for \$56,000,000 during the last twelve months, and the coal of Pennsylvania only produced \$51,000,000. In Philadelphia, the daily sales of petroleum stocks at the recent stock exchange board are over \$200,000. The number of petroleum companies organized is about 150 and in New York about 80.

To Whom It May Concern.—For the last time, I hereby give notice that all notes and accounts due me must be paid at once. I have made this request several times before. From a good many I have not even received replies. If any of my customers think that I have not waited long enough, I shall with differ them without making any words. A settlement I will have. The greenbacks or a judgment is the only way it can be settled.  
**R. J. RICHARDSON,**  
Janesville, Oct. 4, 1864.  
dlw2ml180

INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.  
LUTHER'S BROTHER, JANEVILLE, Wis., Oct. 13, 1864.  
Are you insured? If not now is the time, stores are being put up for the winter, fires are constantly occurring in all directions. Those "very safe risks," first class dwellings, burn every day. A No. 1 brick store and other brick buildings are constantly being destroyed by fire, together with their contents.

E. L. Dimock, agent for all the sound old Eastern Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Companies. You may be burned out to-night, get insured to-day.  
1033dawn113.

DISPENSARY, NERVOUSNESS, AND DYSPEPSIA.  
DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.  
E. F. Colwell, Wholesale agent for Wisconsin.  
aug23dawn1.

SPECIAL NOTICES.  
COLGATE'S TOILET SOAP.  
This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and excellent in its nature, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy goods Dealers.  
jms23dawn1.

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.  
We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Mucous Cough Balsam. It gives relief almost instantaneously, and is without any disagreeable taste. There is no doubt but the Mucous Cough Balsam is one of the best preparations now in use, and is all that its proprietor claims for it. We have tried it during the past week, and found relief from a most distressing cough. It is prepared by Dr. Strickland, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.  
WM. BOOTH general agent for Wisconsin.  
E. F. COLWELL, Wholesale agent for Wisconsin.  
55aug10dawn1.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY.  
We have examined a great number of letters from some of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati and Corvinton, Ohio, speaking in the highest terms of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture for the cure of diarrhoea and dysentery. The letters are too long to publish. Mr. Woods, of Corvinton, says he was prostrated by the best doctor in Cincinnati, and pronounced incurable by the best doctor in Cincinnati, and one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture effected a permanent cure after suffering for months with the worst form of diarrhoea and dysentery.

Another says he was "discharged" from the United States service after suffering in the hospital for eight months as incurable, and as a last resource "tried Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. He got well, and he now enters the army again in good health. One man writes he had suffered for eight very bad cases of diarrhoea and dysentery in the hospital, he was in with one bottle of this valuable medicine. In fact we could fill half our paper, with similar claims from these letters. Why does not our government secure this valuable preparation? Our army ought to be supplied with it. It is but a short time since one of our men lay in a very low condition at one of our Cincinnati Hospitals, his wife was sent for. The doctors considered his case as hopeless case. She, however, gave him Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture, and within three weeks he was able to return home with his wife to New Richmond, O. All these cases right at home speak for themselves. We hope all the soldiers will put a bottle of it in their trunks, and they will save them or some of their comrades. It is for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.  
WM. BOOTH general agent for Wisconsin.  
E. F. COLWELL, Wholesale agent for Wisconsin.  
55aug10dawn1.

THE GOLD STANDARD.  
The public may rely upon this standard, and shall keep them below it for the present.

CLOTHE THEMSELVES.  
Astonishingly Low Prices!

ECHELIN'S FOOE, Merchant Tailors, 1011dawn151 West Milwaukee Street.

BRING YOUR GREENBACKS!  
And call on

F. JENKINS & BRO., To buy your

ROOTS AND SHOES!  
If you want to save money, we have as large and well selected a stock of ROOTS and SHOES as can be found west of the lake, and we are bound to sell them

Cheaper than any other House in the City!

We are confident we can fit and suit you well. We manufacture Boots and Shoes of

J. A. WEBB & CO., Are Now Receiving

LARGE ADDITIONS to their stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Solid Silver Ware, &c.

Also a large assortment of

REVOLVERS!  
Our assortment of Fine Goods was never better.

Call and See for Yourself!

J. A. WEBB & CO., 253dawn101.

PIANO FORTES.—I have on exhibition at my Music Store, No. 2, Myers Block, some of the best and cheapest PIANOS ever offered.

FOR INVALIDS.—French Choclate, Buns, Pastries, Cakes, etc., at the

Philadelphia Drug Store.

THE BEST STOCK AND ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see what we can do for you.

M. C. JENKINS & BRO., 1011dawn151 West Milwaukee Street.

J. A. WEBB & CO., 253dawn101.

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Special Notices.

REMOVAL.  
On M. H. JOHNSON has removed to Johnson & Smith, 1011dawn151 West Milwaukee Street, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in the department of dentistry.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.  
AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in accordance with the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail, of LUTHER'S BROTHER, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. LUTHER HODGKINSON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Staphidally

Clothing.  
P. R. I. C. E. S. O. E.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

MARKED DOWN!

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

Special Notices.

COLGATE'S TOILET SOAP.

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

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Cheaper than any other House in the City!

We are confident we can fit and suit you well. We manufacture Boots and Shoes of

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THE BEST STOCK AND ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see what we can do for you.

M. C. JENKINS & BRO., 1011dawn151 West Milwaukee Street.

Dry Goods.

GREAT PANIC SALE OF

DRY GOODS!

MARKED DOWN

UNDERSOLD N. Y. or Chicago

MARKED DOWN

UNDERSOLD N. Y. or Chicago

MARKED DOWN

UNDERSOLD N. Y. or Chicago

MARKED DOWN

UNDERSOLD N. Y. or Chicago

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MARKED DOWN

UNDERSOLD N. Y. or Chicago

MARKED DOWN

UNDERSOLD N. Y. or Chicago

Musical Instruments.

PRINCE & CO.'S

PATENT MELODEONS,

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.



The Indiana Sanitary Fair has one feature of unquestionable novelty. Robert Watson, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, who formerly served on the frontier against the Indians, and afterwards in the 1st Wisconsin artillery, proposes to offer himself as a substitute for the benefit of the fair. It is proposed to issue tickets at a price within the means of all drafted men, and the drawer of the prize will have a substitute, and the Sanitary fund will receive the proceeds.

Wants, Sales, Rents, &c.

TO RENT—A good FARM of 30 acres, 3 1/2 miles from the city, a good house, granary, sheds and water for cattle. Apply to J. NEW HAN, Janesville, oct13d4w1616

WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED—We want twelve good wood choppers immediately. We pay one dollar and twenty cents per cord, and the choppers in the best timber in Rock county. Inquire at J. H. Smith's Jewelry Store, oct13d4w1616

LOST—On Saturday evening, either on Main, Milwaukee, Jackson or Chicago streets, a gold store button with the initials "H. B." in black enamel upon it. The finder will be liberally rewarded. W. B. WOOD'S Jewelry Store, oct13d4w1616

PIANO FOR SALE—A splendid upright piano for sale very low by W. C. HAYES, Room in J. H. Smith's Block, 3rd story, Janesville, Sept. 25, 1864, oct13d4w1616

HOUSE TO LET—New the Second Ward, near the Hotel, a 2-story, one-story north of Brown's Hat Store, under the Myers House, oct13d4w1616

HOUSE WANTED—In a good neighborhood immediately. Inquire of the subscriber, under the Myers House, one door north of Brown's Hat Store, oct13d4w1616

FOR SALE OR RENT—A small FARM, 2 1/2 miles out of the city. For particulars inquire at the hardware store formerly occupied by H. L. Smith, oct13d4w1616

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE—Only one block from the Postoffice, on North Second street, in the Second Ward. Two good barns on the premises. Inquire of F. A. VOSBURG, oct13d4w1616

WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED—Wanted by MEYER & HNO, several men to chop wood, for which the following prices will be paid: \$1.00 per cord in the country and 75 cents within the city limits. Persons will not be required to pile it, as it will be hauled away as fast as cut down. oct13d4w1616

SEALER'S NOTICE—I hereby give notice that all parties in this city who have sold or delivered to any person, firm or corporation, any of the following goods, to-wit: CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, SALT, PEPPER, MUSTARD, SOAP, &c., &c., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M., and from 12 M. to 4 P. M., in the city of Janesville, Oct. 13, 1864. J. H. SMITH, City Sealer, oct13d4w1616

3840 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, lying in the towns of Contor, Magnolia, Spring Valley, and Plymouth, in Jackson County, Wisconsin. For terms of sale apply to J. C. B. POSE, Janesville, Wis. oct13d4w1616

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—I now offer for sale at a great bargain, situated in the city of Janesville, Wis., a lot of 10 acres of land, with a good house, and a good barn, and a good well of water. The land is well adapted for farming, and the house is a good one. For particulars inquire of F. A. VOSBURG, oct13d4w1616

FOR SALE—Two Farms, one situated in the town of Rock, 1/2 mile south of the town, and the other in the town of Janesville, 1/2 mile north of the town. Both farms are well adapted for farming, and the houses are good ones. For particulars inquire of F. A. VOSBURG, oct13d4w1616

CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JANESVILLE, of the State of Wisconsin, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1864.

RESOURCES.	
Notes and bills discounted	98,977 12
Household furniture	10,000 00
Drinking Water	5,000 00
Other Real Estate	10,000 00
Real Estate	10,000 00
Recent Advances	1,000 00
Unpaid	100 00
Due from other banks, at call	100 00
Due from other banks, at 60 days	100 00
Due from other banks, at 90 days	100 00
Due from other banks, at 120 days	100 00
Due from other banks, at 180 days	100 00
Due from other banks, at 240 days	100 00
Due from other banks, at 300 days	100 00
Due from other banks, at 360 days	100 00
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Due from other banks, at 10000 days	100 00

Capital stock paid in \$100,000 00  
Surplus fund 100,000 00  
Credit fund 100,000 00  
Total 300,000 00

LIABILITIES.  
Capital stock paid in \$100,000 00  
Surplus fund 100,000 00  
Credit fund 100,000 00  
Total 300,000 00

Due from other banks, at call 100 00  
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